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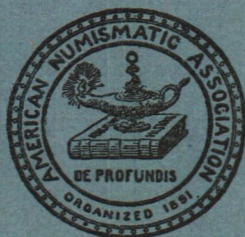
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No. 2

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

FEBRUARY, 1923



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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The Story of the Sestertius.

By HANSON CRISWELL.

The shadows of evening were gathering. In the fading twilight the old numismatist sat alone. In a tray before him were ancient coins. In his hand he held a Roman sestertius, and with half-closed eyes he looked upon the clear-cut profile of the emperor. What had that coin seen—what its history?

"Ah," said he, as he nodded sleepily, "if it could only speak!"

"And why not?" said a voice. The old man lifted his head. Through the gloom he saw a figure facing him—shadowy, yet distinct. There, with shield and sword, in cuirass and helmet, stood a Roman legionary. "I am the spirit of the coin you hold," came a voice from the figure. "My history? It would take a thousand pages. I have witnessed battles; I have gazed upon the countenances of emperors; I have been held in the hands of Vespasian, Trajan and Pertinax, and the Empress Faustina, wife of Aurelius.

"In Rome, in 79, I saw the streets wild with tumult and slaughter; saw the Flavian partisans drag the mutilated, gashed and swollen body of



Sestertius or First Bronze of Nero (A. D. 54-78).

Vitellius through the streets amid jeers and curses, and saw the bloated corpse thrown into the Tiber. Vitellius! Ah, fat, bestial, drunken Vitellius!—still a fair soldier. How he loved to wander over a battlefield and sniff the stench of decaying corpses!

"I have slept in the coffer of Vespasian—public spirited, prudent, judicious, cautious, yet miserly and parsimonious. He beamed upon me as I was placed, with others, in the great chest. I came to him as a part of a notorious and obnoxious tax. I was with the legions of the beloved Titus at the destruction, the annihilation of Jerusalem, and saw the tears course down the cheeks of that great man over the destruction that had been wrought—which he, Titus, Beloved of Mankind, could not avoid."

"I was with Trajan in the Dacian wars, and I saw him triumph when he returned to Rome; and I have witnessed others. What a sight! The world seemed to gather there. The great city ablaze with color; the long procession; the emperor radiant in garlands in his chariot of gold and ivory, drawn by milk-white horses of war; the files of captives, some in golden chains; the miles of wagons with their loads of spoils; then the victorious, laurel-crowned and flower-begirt legions! The shouts, the cheering, the songs, the feasting! Who could ever forget a triumph?

"And Rome was the greatest under Trajan! Trajan, the Best of Princes,

walked the streets of the city as a citizen, conversing with patrician, plebian or slave. One summer day on the Via Sacra the one-eyed beggar Vetus asked alms of Trajan, and I was given to him. Then to the wine shop and revelry—ribald songs, the gambling, the tesserae. I was won and lost a score of times; then a quarrel, and the sword of Lurius Otho plunged through the heart of Clodius Taurus, and as he fell I was drenched and suffocated in his warm blood. Many such sights I have seen.

"I have been in the amphitheatre—the Colosseum—where tier upon tier and thousands upon thousands shouted themselves hoarse over the bloody scenes in the arena below. I saw the infamous Commodus there in the arena—fool and braggart, forsooth a Roman Hercules! For the sight of this man's insane antics on the bloody sands he wrung from the Roman people a hundred thousand sesterces.

"Strange, but I was present when this monster met his end. I lay in Mercia's purse. Poison had failed, and Mercia, his mistress, and Laetus, the prefect, sought Narcissus, the wrestler. It was night. Commodus lay in a half-drunken slumber. Narcissus approached with catlike tread; then, with the leap of a panther, his knees sunk into Commodus' chest and his fingers of iron closed upon his throat. There was sudden death in that grasp. The emperor writhed for a moment, with eyes bursting from their sockets; then all was still. Mercia came smiling from behind a curtain. All Rome rejoiced when the news was told.

"Is it possible that such a monster as Commodus could be the son of that paragon of virtue, Marcus Aurelius? Oh, that good man, that noble emperor! I was with him in Asia. In his tent at the foot of Taurus Mountains, at evening, Faustina, his wife, held me in her hand. She stretched it forth and said to the maid, Volusia: 'Bring me wine; I am faint.' She was there stricken with mortal illness and she died. The great and god-like Emperor Aurelius was kneeling by her couch, his tears falling upon the face of this unfaithful yet adored wife.

"While the body of Commodus lay rotting in the street, Publius Helvius Pertinax was made emperor—Pertinax, 'the tennis ball of fortune!' I was with him when a tungrain of the Pretorian Guard struck him down with a lance, and a score of swords finished the work of butchery. I lay in his blood by his gashed body as Didius Julianus gathered his mantle about him and lightly stepped over the still bleeding figure to assume the dazzling yet dangerous throne. Julianus! Rector orbis! Avaricious, plutocrat and lawyer! Rome at auction! Eleven millions did he pay for sixty days of contemptuous honor and the privilege of being slain by the same swords that slew Pertinax!

"All these, and more, have I seen. I have been in Britain; I have traded in all the ports of the Mediterranean. I have been in hiding time and again. One night a baker of Taranto—Nonius Tullus—placed me in an earthen jar with many of my kindred—and there were patricians, too; sixty golden aurei, a hundred silver denarii—and we all were buried beneath an olive tree in his garden. Tullus was killed three days after in a brawl. And there we slept for a thousand years and more. One day we were awakened by a crash that split our prison home asunder. Above us were a couple of workmen of strange dress, who spoke an uncouth and unknown tongue. They"—

The voice ceased. A clang on the floor awoke the drowsing numismatist. The coin had slipped and fallen from his hand. The room was now in darkness. He made a light, then gazed curiously about him. He was alone. His glance then fell upon the sestertius on the floor. He eyed it intently, then murmured softly: "Could this dream—this tale I have heard—be true? Who knows, who knows?"

It is estimated that the ordinary cent passes through 125,000 hands before it disappears from circulation, and this, relatively, in a few years. How many persons would handle the ancient Greek and Roman bronze coins that off and on would circulate for more than a century before they disappeared?

It is reported that the French and Belgian governments have decided to issue new money in the Ruhr and Rhineland immediately. It will be guaranteed by a reserve set aside by the sale of wood and coal.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

FLORIDA.

(Florida was Admitted into the Union in 1845.)

APALACHICOLA.

Atkins and Dunham's Bank.

Bank of St. Marys.

1. 25c. Have no description.
2. 50c. Have no description.
3. \$1. Have no description.
4. \$2. C., female seated in large figure 2, farmers at work in background, 2 on medallion on each side, dog's head below; R., medallion head; L., TWO on medallion; 2 and 2 in slate.

Bank of West Florida.

5. \$1. C., figure of Justice, merchandise and wharf scene; R., female seated, column, etc.; L., wheat sheaf.
6. \$3. C., female seated, feeding eagle, 3 on each side; R., steamboat; L., THREE across.



No. 6½.

- 6½. \$10. C., female seated to left of shield, ship in the distance; L., portrait of Washington, X above and below; R., a row of 10 silver dollars one on top of the other, showing only the dates 1799 and 1800, except the top one, which shows entire obverse, TEN above and below.

Commercial Bank of Florida.

7. \$1. C., Indian in canoe, half-length female each side; R., portrait of Lafayette; L., portrait of Washington.
8. \$5. C., river steamboat, two men seated on shore, man with sickle and jug each side; R., male portrait; L., portrait of Washington.
9. \$5. C., ships, 5 each side, steamboat below; R. and L., 5 on die.

10. \$10. C., six-horse team with baled cotton, wharf and steamboat, 10 at left, ship below; R., 10 in corners; L., 10 on die.
11. \$20. C., ships, 20 each side; R., train of cars, male portrait above, portrait of Franklin below; L., steamboat, portrait of Washington above, male portrait below. 1837. Note at ninety days after date, payable at the City Bank of New Orleans.

D. K. Dodge's Bank.

William G. Porter and Company's Bank.

FERNANDINA.

Bank of Commerce.

12. \$5. C., FIVE in red lathe work; State arms; R., portrait of Calhoun; L., ship; V and 5 in red lathe work; red and black.
13. \$10. C., 10 in lathework; State arms; R., cotton, palmetto trees and rice fields; L., locomotive.
14. \$20. C., steamship under sail; R., a woodcutter; L., State arms.

Bank of Fernandina.

15. \$5. C., steamship, yachts, boats, tug, and city in background; R. and L., 5 on die and 5 outlined in red covering end of note.



No. 18.

16. \$10. C., two-horse drayload of cotton; portrait of female holding cotton boll to nose; R., 10 and TEN on dies, and X outlined in red covering end of note; L., same.
17. \$20. C., train of cars, bridge and city in background; R., 20 and XX on dies, and 20 outlined in red covering end of note; L., same, but XX outlined in red.

Florida Railroad Company.

18. 50c. C., men chopping down trees, horses pulling log, sawmill, etc.; R., train of cars crossing bridge, cattle being driven underneath; L., Ceres on clouds.

JACKSONVILLE.

Bank of St. Johns.

19. 15c. Have no description.
20. 20c. Have no description.
21. 25c. Type-set note, 25 in upper corners.
22. \$1. Have no description.
23. \$3. Have no description.
24. \$5. C., Cotton plant; R., State arms; L., train of cars.
25. \$10. C., hunter shooting a deer; dogs, brook and trees; R., State arms; L., an Indian throwing a tomahawk.
26. \$20. C., steamboat "Everglade," two yachts on right, a brig on left, large TWENTY below; R., half-length female scattering flowers; L., portrait of a girl with a parrot, State arms above.

Bank of Jacksonville.

27. \$1. C., harbor scene, steamboat, etc.; man on horse, man, sheep, etc., on right; R., railroad train; L., steamboat.
 28. \$2. Have no description.
 29. \$3. Have no description.
 30. \$5. Have no description.
 31. \$10. Have no description.

Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad Co.

32. \$1. Have no description.
 33. \$3. C., railroad train; R., female Indian seated holding child; L., telegraph line, train crossing bridge.

MARIANA.**Bank of West Florida.**

34. \$1. C., Ceres seated, cotton plant, steamboat, etc., ships, barrels, etc., below; R., portrait of Washington; L., portrait of Jackson. 1831.
 35. \$2. C., Ceres seated, steamboat, etc.; TWO on right, 2 on left, farming implements below; R., male portrait; L., shield surmounted by eagle.



No. 43.

Davis and Wilson's Bank.**Isaac Widgeon's Bank.****PENSACOLA.****Bank of Pensacola.**

36. \$1. Have no description.
 37. \$2. C., female seated holding eagle and olive branch, cornucopia at right, ships at left; R., Ceres seated; L., ships.
 38. \$2. Have no description.
 39. \$3. C., hero in clouds with lever on mountain raising world, 3 on each side; R., Ceres resting on monument; L., female figure of Justice, ship and shield.
 40. \$3. C. and R., same as No. 39; R., female seated holding caduceus and key, resting arm on shield. 1840.

Bank of the United States.**J. R. Harris and Company's Bank.****Judah and LeBarron's Bank.****St. Josephs Commercial Bank.**

41. \$5. Have no description.

ST. JOSEPHS.**Commercial Bank of Florida.**

42. \$5. Have no description.
 43. \$20. C., two gunboats, 20 on each side; R., primitive train of cars, portrait of Fulton above, portrait of Franklin below; L., steamboat, portrait of Washington above, male portrait below. Payable at the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia. May 22, 1831.

Merchants and Planters Bank.

44. \$2. Have no description.

TALLAHASSEE.**Bank of Florida.**

45. \$4. Have no description.

Exchange Bank.

46. \$1. Have no description.

Government Stock Bank.

47. \$5. Have no description.

Merchants and Planters Bank.

48. \$1. Have no description.
 49. \$10. Have no description.

M. P. Ellis' Bank.**State Bank of Florida.**

50. \$1. Have no description.
 51. \$2. Have no description.
 52. \$5. Have no description.
 53. \$5. C., six mules drawing a wagon loaded with cotton; house, oxen, negro, etc.; R., female seated on a safe; eagle, shield, etc.; L., portrait of Clay, V above.
 54. \$10. C., train of cars, river and steamboat in distance; R., same as No. 53, 10 above; L., male portrait, 10 above.
 55. \$20. C., man carrying a basket of corn on his shoulder, and man gathering corn in a basket; R., same as 53, 20 above; L., two Indians, one kneeling, bows, arrows, and wigwam, 20 above.

Tallahassee Railroad Company.

56. \$1. C., railroad train passing, viewed and greeted by a group of people; R., 1 in green above, 1 below; L., 1 above, female portrait below; ONE in green; green back.
 57. \$1. Same as No. 56, but 1 in green on right surrounded by black border; L., one in black surrounded by green border; plain back.
 58. \$2. C., railroad train crossing bridge, railroad train and city in distance; R., portrait of girl, TWO above and below in green; L., anchor, bale, box, and barrels, 2 above in green; two in green; green back.
 59. \$2. Same as No. 58; plain back.
 60. \$3. C., sailor, anchor, boat, etc., on beach, steamboat and ships at sea; R., THREE above in green, THREE below in black; L., female portrait, 3 above in green; THREE in green; green back.
 61. \$3. Same as No. 60; plain back.

Union Bank of Florida.

- 62. \$5. Have no description.
- 63. \$10. Have no description.
- 64. \$20. Have no description.

W. E. Donnelly's Bank.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Famous Greek Statues as Found on Greek and Roman Coins.

Report of a Lecture by Prof. Behrendt Pick, Given Monday, November 6, 1922, Before the American Numismatic Society.

Invited by the American Numismatic Society, Prof. Behrendt Pick (known to our readers by his letter printed in the October number of *THE NUMISMATIST*, pages 459-461), at a meeting held November 6, delivered a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on the subject of "Famous Greek Statues Found on Greek and Roman Coins."

After expressing his thanks to the Society for the kind reception extended to him during his stay in New York, and after a tribute of appreciation to the efficient and liberal administration, and especially the splendid catalog system of the excellent library, which makes it a real "Museion" in the Greek sense of the word, an institution for learning and scientific work and for teaching, Professor Pick told how many aspects there are to numismatics. Every coin has only its two proverbial sides, but the science of coins has ten or one hundred, if you like. He referred to another lecture of his delivered last year at the Convention of German Philologists, where he had proposed a new division of numismatics, namely, pure and applied numismatics. The former—more elementary but indispensable—branch regards the coins as such only, as relics or monuments, while the latter uses them as a source for the study of ancient times. And in this second branch there are so many directions, quite different in their conditions and their aims, that only few numismatists may study all the aspects, although everyone should at least try to do this.

Following the desire of the President, Mr. Newell, the lecturer had chosen for that evening to treat some archaeological questions. The archaeologist may be interested in coins for different reasons. First of all, the coins are works of art in themselves, although the purpose of coinage is the practical one—to give to the public a medium of exchange in the traffic of daily life. Of course, most coins are not works of fine art; some were—and are—ugly enough. Still, one must admit that also among the old statues, bronzes, vases, gems and other relics, so eagerly studied by archaeologists, a great many are not at all artistic. On the contrary, thousands of Greek, and even many Roman, coins are quite admirable works of the finest art.

But most of the coins which the audience will soon behold on these lantern slides, the lecturer declared, would not be of these artistic series. Their value is not artistic but archaeological, due to the fact that they give representations of old monuments and enable us to discover copies of many old, more or less famous statues, to form a better and more positive judgment about their lost originals, to establish the true determination of an old temple or other building and restore its right name to it.

Every archaeologist knows that and admits it frankly; but if one goes through the handbooks of Greek sculpture one finds mentioned always the same few examples: The Olympian Zeus and Athena Parthenos, the Hera of Argos, the Cnidian Aphrodite and a dozen or two more, while really hundreds of other statues are to be found on coins of Hellenistic and Roman times. About the same holds true of the mythological branch, where the exact study of so many hundreds of the oldest idols, agalmata, holy symbols, represented on later coins, could furnish much enlightenment on the origin and spread of prehistoric cults, on their official recognition and their pres-

ervation down to the latest times of antiquity. Equally the judgment on what we call "archaistic" art must become very different if you know the coins. It is quite certain that there exist some archaistic statues that owe their existence to certain restorers of later times, to mere fashions; and the Roman admiration of such archaistic work may well be called "snobbism."

But if you look at the coins you will soon find out and recognize that archaism of a very serious kind begins in the archaic times. The artist—and the coin-die engravers were artists very often—had not at all so much liberty in their work as they are supposed to have had and as they are envied for by their modern colleagues. No, their liberty was very strongly restricted by the authorities of the State, and still more by religious reasons. Shall we not believe that the position of sculptors was about the same, when they were ordered to create a new statue of a god for an old temple or other official public monuments?

After this introduction Professor Pick treated a great number of ancient statues reproduced on coins, especially on those of Athens, paying on this occasion a tribute of respect to the recently deceased Greek numismatist, John Svoronos, whose corpus of Athenian coins is nearly finished and should be published by the united efforts of the numismatists of all countries. Many lantern slides showed us the Athena Parthenos of Phidias, the whole figure or the head, and the coins teach different new things, especially that the helmet was not decorated by foreparts of horses (which would have been a tasteless ornament unworthy of the goddess and of the artist), but by two quadrigae conducted probably by a Victory each. The imitations of the whole figure found on early Cilician silver coins and on imperial coins of Priene showing the right arm of Athena supported by the trunk of a tree, may be understood to reproduce copies of the famous statue, not standing in the interior of a temple, but in a sacred wood. It is possible now to form an idea of the other statue of Athens by Phidias, the (incorrectly) so-called Promachos; one of the Akropolis coins shows her standing with a Nike on her right (like the Parthenos), but shouldering the spear and the shield hanging on her left arm. A larger reproduction on other copper coins shows that she wore the Corinthian helmet. This is made out by using some Alexandrine coins showing the heads of both statues recognizable as counterparts.

Of the younger rival of Phidias, Alkamenes, it was known already, that his (seriously archaistic) statue of the enthroned bearded Dionysos is reproduced on Athenian coins; but the Dionysos head on other coins does not belong to this statue, but to another Dionysos similarly reproduced on Attic tetradrachms, standing, and of older, really archaic style. The Hekate of the same sculptor appears on many coins, showing a work of finest art; but the Attic tetradrachm of Tryphon shows a much older Agalma of the goddess, perhaps of the time of Solon, afterwards carried away by Xerxes to Persia and sent back by Alexander the Great. The coins of Sparta showing the Athena of Sitiadas were known: the lecturer showed besides this statue a far older idol, the oldest Palladion of Sparta, repeated on coins of the island Melos, a colony of Sparta whose founders must have taken over a copy of that holy statue from the metropolis. On the contrary, the well-known statue reproduced on the Lacedemonian tetradrachm of an uncertain king, cannot be the very old idol of the Amycæan Apollo; it is a female figure, perhaps of the seventh century, Artemis then, while the pillar-shaped figure on the imperial coins showing the same attributes may be either an older statue of the same Artemis or that of Appolo.

Among other statues treated by Professor Pick was a very archaic Artemis, being a companion piece to the Appolo by Tektaios and Angelion, by the same artists, formerly supposed to be either Artemis Brauronia or Leukophryne. Another case of this parallelism is the Artemis of Miletos created to serve as a companion piece to the statue of Appolo Didymaios by Kanachos; the unknown artist tried to follow the style of Kanachos and to make his new statue of the sister as similar as possible to the old one of the brother, but living about a hundred years later, he could not make an archaic statue; his work then is archaistic. Among the later statues of Appolo there were treated the different types of the so-called Lykeios, attributed to Praxiteles, and the two famous creations of Skopas, the Smintheus on coins of Alexandria in Troas, and the Palatinus on Roman coins of the Emperor Commodus, both attributions obtained from the legends on

the coins, which are better and more reliable guides than any attribution based on mere sentiments of modern scholars.

These and other examples of ancient statues represented on coins very emphatically show how important the study of coins even by archaeologists will prove for their science.

The Lesslie Tokens, of Canada.

We are indebted to Arthur E. Rankin, of Hamilton, Ontario, for a copy of the Dundas Star of November 16, 1922, containing some historical facts connected with the issue of the Leslie tokens. The tokens are the twopence and halfpenny, B. 717 and 718, the latter quite common and the former rare, especially in fine condition.

The article dealing with the Lesslie issues is in the form of a "Centennial Souvenir, 1822-1922," and is a tribute to the memory of William Lyon Mackenzie, "the Canadian Patriot," who, with John Lesslie, established a business in Dundas in 1822.

There has always been some uncertainty as to the date of issue of these tokens. The twopence is dated 1822 and reads "Lesslie & Sons, Toronto and Dundas." As Toronto was formerly known as York and did not receive the name of Toronto until 1834, the twopence could not have been issued until after that date. The halfpenny, however, reads "Lesslie & Sons, York, Kingston and Dundas," but is undated. These were evidently issued before 1834.



Lesslie & Sons Twopenny Token.

While the twopence was issued after 1834, the date 1822 probably refers to the year John Lesslie first engaged in business with Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Lesslie and his sons may have later succeeded to the business of Mackenzie and Lesslie.

With so many collectors interested in Canadian tokens, and with a number of them living in this immediate neighborhood, all doubt about the date of issue of these pieces could be easily removed by a little effort, as both Messrs. Lesslie and Mackenzie were prominent figures in Canadian history of that time.

The article in the Dundas Star contained the following:

"One hundred years ago Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie, grandfather of Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, the present Premier of Canada, was in business in the town of Dundas with a partner, Mr. John Lesslie, the firm name being 'Mackenzie & Lesslie.' They advertised themselves as 'Druggists and Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Jewelry, Toys, Carpenter's Tools, Nails, Groceries, Confections, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Etc., at the Circulating Library, Dundas.'

"John Lesslie was also in business in York (now known as Toronto) and in Kingston, as well as Dundas, under the firm name of 'Lesslie & Sons.'

"Copper tokens were issued in connection with their business, and illustrations of these have been obtained, taken from photographs of the actual coins. Above will be found both sides of the halfpenny and the twopenny currency token. Any person who is interested may see the original coins at any time by calling at the head office of Grafton & Co., Ltd., in Dundas.

Probably there was a penny token issued also, but if such was the case there is no evidence available of any of them being in existence now. Look over your old coins and see if you can find one.

"William Lyon Mackenzie was born in Springfield, a suburb of Dundee, Scotland, on March 12th, 1795.

"When 25 years of age he came to Canada, in April, 1820, and engaged in the book and drug business in the village of York, but opened up another similar store in Dundas, where he took up his residence the same year.

"In 1823 he went to Queenstown, starting a newspaper and entered politics as a champion of individual rights and personal liberty.

"In 1824 he returned to York, which in 1834 was transformed into the City of Toronto, when he became its first Mayor.

"In 1837 he headed the historical Canadian Revolution as a protest against tyranny and injustice, but the revolution was at that time unsuccessful.

"On December 10th, 1837, he fled from Upper Canada to the United States.

"On May 1st, 1850, he returned to Toronto, and in April, 1851, was re-elected as a member of Parliament, but resigned his seat in 1858.

"On August 28th, 1861, he died in Toronto, at the age of 66."



Lesslie & Sons Halfpenny Token.

The article contained illustrations of both tokens, and a portrait, with autograph, of W. L. Mackenzie. There is also an illustration of "The Lesslie Home in Dundas," with the following:

"This is where William Lyon Mackenzie lived 100 years ago, and it is still in a good state of preservation. In a large upper room there was a dais or raised platform where public meetings are supposed to have been held."

"Mackenzie's Cave, Dundas," is also illustrated, with the following:

"There is a local tradition that William Lyon Mackenzie took refuge in this cave (which may still be seen near the Peak on the Sydenham Mountain) on Saturday, December 9th, 1837, while being pursued by soldiers when travelling from Toronto to the United States, after the disastrous collapse of the revolution in which he took a prominent part."

A hammered brass urn is also illustrated, with the following:

"Formerly owned by the Lesslie family in Dundas, and from which their noted business partner of 1822—William Lyon Mackenzie—had in all probability many a cup of coffee. The iron slug, when heated, was inserted in the metal sheath to keep the contents hot. This may have been the original thermos bottle idea."

Constructive Numismatics.

By THOMAS L. ELDER.

It seems to the writer fitting and proper at this time that coin collectors and students of numismatics should pause a few moments and take stock of numismatic accomplishments here during the past 15 or 20 years. By the word "here" I mean in the United States. During that time we have seen new numismatic societies spring up and apparently flourish for a time, and then die a natural death. Others still linger, and several are apparently active, the activity varying through the years and shifting from one part of the country to another. It is not quite fair to always reckon the growth or the decline of any society by the number of its members, either by the lack of collectors or by the absence of them. Yet one is forced to admit

that as regards numismatics the number of collectors is important, the increase or decrease of such members being a fairly good indication of the state of numismatics as regards America. The morale or the quality of collectors also is all-important. The best type of collector is not made in the twinkling of an eye, and nobody can tell when a person starts to collect coins whether he is going to add lustre to numismatics or not. If he is an "average collector," the likelihood is no lustre will be added. One thing coin collectors must remember, and that is that while coin collecting may be gaining new numbers to its ranks, a constant depletion is going on, and this depletion is due to several causes. One of these obviously is the certain and inevitable march of old Father Time, the old reaper who garners all of us sooner or later. Another cause of our numerical losses is that many collectors do not begin right. Either they stick too closely to dates and dies, and lose sight of or ignore the sentimental and historical side of coin collecting, or, as is often the case, they start to collect with merely a pecuniary object in view. Jealousy—numismatic jealousy among dealers and collectors—also has been proved to be a kill-joy as regards numismatic progress. Lastly, club and society politics cuts no little figure. Whenever a certain clique or group gets control of any numismatic club or society, look out for "fireworks." We saw what happened at the Montreal Convention a few years ago. That was one of the warmest conventions known in numismatic history. And it did little good. Some of the societies then in existence have passed out; a good many of the satellites of that occasion are either naturally or numismatically defunct. Names which were on every lip at Montreal we never hear of any more. Did it all help coin collecting any? No, nobody can say it did. One of the great troubles about cliques or groups of any kind is that they stick together to freeze out those who are on the outside. No difference how good a Democrat a man is in New York City, if he is not in Tammany or for Tammany he "doesn't exist." So I make a warning gesture in the direction of any particular group which is trying to control numismatic thought or action in the United States. I ask all such to be very careful or else they may presently be teaching numismatics to a mere handful or to an empty house.

One of the saddest reflections we can have is that we have lost in the not far distant past so many important collectors whose places do not seem to have been filled by new ones. Nearly all our very biggest collectors of American coins have gone or have quit collecting. Let us think for a moment of the elder Mr. Clapp, DeWitt Smith, J. C. Mitchelson, Clarence S. Bement, William H. Woodin, H. O. Granberg and others. The loss of such men from our collecting ranks is a great calamity. I hear also that another of our big Western collectors has about stopped collecting. With these gone the much-despised coin dealers seem to be about the best support the coin market has at the present time. Our biggest sales, without their patronage, would be fizzles and failures. Luckily, few great sales filled with the rarest American pieces have taken place recently. To show the practical lack of support when big rarities are offered in Americana, the prizes seem to be absorbed almost entirely by the few coin dealers and a mere handful of really big collectors. In the stock market when some great company's stock is to be hammered down 25 points it is only necessary for four or five big traders to get their heads together and begin the assault. So, after all, it is a very few of the best collectors, those with some nerve, who keep coin prices up and make one's coins worth something.

The writer believes in erudite and scientific numismatics for advanced numismatists. He also believes, and has every reason to believe, that few new collectors are made by the output of profound and technical works on the subject. Your erudite works are more apt to help numismatics in Europe than they are to benefit it here in America. Now, your collecting societies are all going to die a natural death unless the ranks of collectors are refilled on depletion by death or by discontinuing collecting. There must be a good collector, a collector of equal quality, to take the place of every collector who dies or ceases collecting. Not all of the best collectors of coins are made by inheriting the collecting instinct. Not nearly all the best collectors are made by starting out when young even. DeWitt Smith did not commence to collect until late in life. Mr. Bement started to collect when around 60 years of age. The start in many cases was made very quickly and without previous sober thoughts of coin collecting. The taste

to collect coins seems to come as a sort of a flash or inspiration suddenly acquired. I could give illustrative proof, but have not the space. But I do say the collecting instinct, the instinct to collect something, was already present. That instinct was not so suddenly born. All of these noted collectors had already made collections of other objects. One of the fortunate things to remember is that nearly every young boy at some period of his youth wants to collect something. Nearly all boys have the stamp fever. That fever may be only a rash which comes up brightly and then entirely disappears, but it is a favorable sign. It shows the youthful mind is impressionable. One of the things I most regret about present-day American college education is that less stress than ever is put on historical and classical studies. The average college student today takes a scientific course, or at least he is perhaps less apt to take a course in history than in any other study offered. College statistics prove it. A lack of taste for history usually means a lack of imagination. I am not dreaming about it, but am citing facts which can be proved by present-day data. Let me just add here that if a young man takes a good serious course in history while at college, he will, if he ever collects coins, make the most desirable sort of a collector. If he doesn't, he is more apt to make a date collector. Now, date collectors are all right, and we need them, but the point I want to emphasize is that far more knowledge is gained from historical coins than from a series of dates on the same kind of coins. More knowledge of art is also gained through a study of art and historical coins than the others.

Several years ago I made the suggestion to a well-known officer of a numismatic society that I believed a great deal of good would result to numismatics and to coin collecting if a good academic outline of coin collecting, its aims and value as relating to art, history, etc., be set forth in a readable address. This address, I believed, should be sent, together with a letter, to the professor of history or art in our leading colleges and universities, to be read before the students. This offer was not taken advantage of; in fact, I do not believe it was even acknowledged. This was the reception a well-meaning effort to help collecting got. The ranks of coin collecting must be recruited from the youth of our land in particular. We have in our youth a large field to work upon. I believe the American youth is receptive if the subject is put to him in a proper way. The public is grossly ignorant of the aims of coin collecting. Even our supposedly learned editors are about as ignorant. Whenever a coin sale is held and a reporter comes to get records he wants only the highest priced records. Every dealer knows by experience that they are constantly being bombarded by people with silly letters, every one of which inquires to know if a certain coin has any value. This is the public conception of coin collecting—that collectors get coins to make money out of them and to find something intrinsically valuable. The youth of our country do not comprehend learned works on numismatics. They make them tired, naturally. But what is wanted is a simple and attractive appeal which will be understood by "he who runs."

One of the most potent arguments for coin collecting I ever saw was a little illustrated four-page circular offering a dozen Roman bronze coins for 15 to 25 cents apiece, and giving a historical sketch of each emperor. There is numismatic work going on in the societies, perhaps more of it than there ever was. The great question is, is it a constructive upbuilding work, a work which is going to add more of the more desirable collectors to our ranks?

RECENT COUNTERFEITS OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.

(From circulars issued by the Secret Service Division.)

\$50 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland; check letter "A"; plate No. 7; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Grant. This is a photographic production, on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed. Coloring matter has been applied to the seal and numbers on the face of the note, the back being subjected to a green toner solution. The number of the specimen at hand is D1050729A.

\$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; check letter "A"; face plate No. 239; back plate No. 721; A. W. Mellon,

Secretary of the Treasury; Frank White, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This is a photographic production, on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed to imitate the fiber of the genuine notes. The number of the specimen at hand is B40869789A.

\$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; check letter "C"; face plate No. 5 with one other numeral not decipherable; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson; series of 1914. This is a photomechanical production, on a single piece of paper of poor material, and the numbering and workmanship are so poor that the note should not deceive even the ordinary handler of money. The number of the specimen at hand is B125742A.

\$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; check letter "A"; series of 1914; no face plate number; back plate No. 20--; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This note is printed from a hand-engraved plate, on two pieces of paper, with faint red and blue ink lines to imitate the fiber of the genuine note. The word "Massachusetts" is spelled "Massacheskttts." There are also other mistakes in spelling, and altogether the workmanship is very poor. The number of the specimen at hand is A4066284A.

\$5 Silver Certificate, Series 1899; check letter "C"; plate No. 40; W. C. Elliott, Register of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; Indian portrait. This is a poorly executed counterfeit, apparently printed from zinc etched plates on a single piece of paper bearing red ink lines to imitate the silk fiber of the genuine. The note is so apparently a counterfeit that it should be readily detected.

\$20 National Bank Note on the Central National Bank of San Angelo, Texas; Series of 1902; check letter "A"; Gabe E. Parker, Register of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Hugh McCullough; charter number 10664. The specimen at hand bears Treasury number V70349D and bank number 29061. This counterfeit is printed from engraved plates on two pieces of thin paper between which silk threads have been distributed. The general appearance of the bill is excellent. The most noticeable defect is the Treasury and bank numbers which are too thin, poorly formed, and out of alignment. There are many minor defects in this counterfeit, but its general appearance is so good that it is apt to deceive any but an expert handler of money.

COINAGE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1922.

Following are the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during the calendar year 1922, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 4,033,500; Grant Memorial Dollars, 10,016.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 84,275,000; Grant Memorial Half Dollars, 100,061.

Bronze—One Cent, 7,160,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Costa Rica—Gold, 13,030.

Colombia—Silver, 3,000,000.

Venezuela—Silver, 2,800,000.

Nicaragua—Bronze, 900,000.

Indo-China—Silver, 1,150,000.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Kipolitz Gliwitz, counselor of the Polish Legation in Washington, on January 18, at Philadelphia, presented the medal of the "Polonia Restituta" of the second class to Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in recognition of his "untiring efforts and devotion to the Polish cause." He is the first American in unofficial life to be so honored.

J. deL.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

MOTION-PICTURE INDUSTRY BEHIND COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR.

The motion-picture industry is the force behind the proposed issue of half dollars commemorating the centennial of the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine. In last month's issue announcement was made of the fact that such an issue of coins was contemplated, and the text of the bill authorizing the issue, introduced in the Senate by Senator Johnson, of California, was given. The bill provides that the coins shall be issued only upon the request of the Los Angeles Clearing House upon payment by it of the par value of the coins. It has passed both houses of Congress.

Inquiry as to the purpose of the issue has brought a letter from F. B. Davison, Director-General, as follows:

"I take pleasure in stating that the object of the proposed issue of Monroe Centennial souvenir half dollars is that we may use same for the purpose of raising funds with which to justify the great cost of reproducing the high lights of American history, which reproduction is to be vided by a historical commission composed of the heads of universities, colleges and secondary educational institutions in the State of California. Upon the presentation of these reproductions a series of educational films may be

made as a contribution of civilization to be used in connection with our schools and other educational agencies."

The above letter has the following heading: "Monroe Doctrine Centennial. First Annual American Historical Revue and Motion Picture Industrial Exposition, Commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine, June 1, 1823, to June 30, 1923, Under the Direction and Supervision of the Motion Picture Industry."

GRANT MEMORIAL COINS HAD GOOD SALE.

The commission having in charge the distribution of the Grant Memorial coins closed the sale of them early in January, according to information recently appearing in the Cincinnati Times-Star. It stated that former Judge Hugh L. Nichols, chairman of the commission, had received official word from the United States Treasury Department that it would accept for bullion purposes all of the unsold silver half dollars.

From an unofficial source, but one believed to be entirely reliable, comes the following: "The committee obtained from the mint originally 100,000 Grant half dollars without star and 5000 Grant half dollars with star. Also 5000 each gold dollars with and without star. The gold dollars were all disposed of, but of the half dollars the committee returned to the mint 750 with star and 27,785 without star. There were, therefore, 4250 with star and 72,215 without star disposed of."

The sale during the last few weeks has been augmented by the efforts of automobilists in that section of the State. The proposed U. S. Grant Highway, which is to be one of the permanent memorials, will become a part of the Atlantic and Pacific highway, and autoists as well as auto organizations have done much to help the project.

GOLD "COUNTERS" FOR CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

A press dispatch from London says that "great curiosity has been aroused by the action of the Czecho-Slovak Government in minting a number of gold coins called ducats. These coins are not part of the regular monetary system, nor are they legal tender; they are treated merely as 'counters of exchange' for domestic or foreign trade purposes. The Government has bought a certain amount of gold bullion and minted it in this particular form and sells it for the equivalent of its gold value plus a small premium for the minting. Inasmuch as the Government has thus received full value it does not mind whether the gold coins are hoarded or exported, and it is ready, for the same charge, to undertake the minting of any bullion belonging to private banks or traders. Only when the crown has been stabilized with the gold ducat became part and parcel of the normal monetary system. But the present experiment may be useful in accustoming the public to handle once more a metallic and precious currency, and it may encourage the import of gold through private initiative."

This method of converting gold bullion into a convenient form for use in trade is probably the outgrowth of the effort of the new State to place its currency on a sound basis, referred to in a letter of Samuel Montague & Co., London, dated August 11, 1921, which said:

"The young and vigorous Czecho-Slovakian State is making a determined effort to place its currency upon a sounder basis than paper. A metal reserve fund has been created by voluntary gifts of gold, silver, and jewels worth 20,000,000 crowns, and a State loan of 100,000,000 crowns—say altogether £5,000,000—but before any link with gold can become effective an improvement of economic conditions must bring about a more equable relation between the totals of exports and imports. In Czecho-Slovakia old Austrian and Hungarian coins are still in use. These are expected to be withdrawn this year and new local coins substituted. The first Czecho-Slovakian coin was struck on January 1, 1921, in the State mint at Kremnice. This was the Hungarian mint before the war, and here were coined the golden ducats familiar from the plays of Shakespeare. Its archives date back to 1650. When the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed, the

Hungarians carried away all movables and destroyed all else. The building has now been restored and new machinery installed. The new currency is to consist of crown, 50-heller, and 20-heller pieces."

EXHIBIT OF COINS AND MEDALS AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

On December 12, 13 and 14, 1922, a public exhibit of coins, medals, tokens and paper money, as well as a collection of Lincoln medals, tokens and souvenirs, was made in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. in Northampton, Mass. The exhibit was arranged by four members of the A. N. A.—Messrs. John E. Morse, of Hadley; L. R. Noyes, E. C. Kohler and Edwin H. Krause, of Holyoke.

Mr. Krause contributed a type collection of U. S. coins and bills and a number of commemorative coins. Mr. Noyes showed a collection of U. S. coins, and Mr. Kohler showed a collection of colonial coins and tokens. Mr. Morse's exhibit was made up of over 500 varieties of paper money and a collection of Lincolniana, consisting of about 200 Lincoln medals and 100 engravings; ballots used in Boston when Lincoln was a candidate for President in 1860; badges worn at his funeral; Civil War and political envelopes; several rare engravings, one of which, in color, shows the assassination of the President, and some photographs, by Brady, taken shortly before his death.

In commenting on the exhibit the Hampshire Gazette said:

"The educational value of this display is of no small significance. These are concrete representations of the thoughts and actions of men who have thought, lived and died before us. They are part of the basis upon which history is built, letting us behind the scenes of that great past which has closed forever. Adults and children will find much instruction in these rarities."

WHO WILL FIND A HOME FOR THE ATWOOD CIVIL WAR TOKEN?

The following letter has been received from Julius Gutttag, of New York City:

"I am enclosing a Civil War token, the origin of which I have been endeavoring to ascertain for the past year. It also comes in brass with the United States Capitol on the reverse.



"Could you illustrate this in THE NUMISMATIST, as perhaps some member of the A. N. A. would have the desired information? I may state further that Mercer's Numismatic Directory of 1882 states that the token was issued in New York, but I have made a search of the records of the New York Public Library and have not been able to locate an Atwood in this city. However, it may have come from some point in the State outside New York City."

The inscription on the token reads: "E. W. Atwood, Dealer in Books, Newspapers."

FOR COLLECTORS OF LINCOLNIANA.

For a purpose which will be made known later, and which we believe will meet with general approval, THE NUMISMATIST would like to have the names and addresses of all collectors of Lincolniana. If you collect Lincoln medals and tokens, Lincoln photographs, prints, letters, or anything else relating to the martyred President, send your name and address promptly to THE NUMISMATIST, with a brief statement of just what you collect.

REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL MINT, OSAKA, JAPAN, 1922.

The report of the Director of the Imperial Mint at Osaka, Japan, for the fiscal year ended the 31st of the 3d month of the eleventh year of Taisho (March 31, 1922) has reached me, from which the following notes and data are taken:

No gold was coined, while the silver coinage was not resumed in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the silver market, all efforts being concentrated on nickel and bronze coinages. The extraordinary demand for small coins made upon the mint in recent years was gradually met by the enormous coinage executed day and night since the fiscal year 1919-20. In the meantime, the demand for nickel pieces increased, largely as the result of the suspension of the issue of 20 and 10 sen notes in April, 1921. The fiscal year 1921-22 was, for that reason, the most active, and unprecedented, as regards the number of pieces of coin manufactured, in the history of this mint, its total being 452,022,871 pieces, a remarkable increase of 16,000,784 pieces and 143,062,581 pieces, respectively, over the previous fiscal year and 308,960 pieces over the fiscal year 1919-20.

The coins struck at this mint during the fiscal year 1921-22 were in denominations of 10 sen and 5 sen nickel and 1 sen bronze. The output amounted to 13,100,664.35 yen of nickel coin and 2,500,126.27 yen of bronze coin, an increase of 3,200,160.80 yen in nickel and a decrease of 380,019 yen in bronze, as compared with the previous fiscal year. The total output of 15,600,790.62 yen for this year decreased by 2,820,141.55 yen as compared with 12,780,649.07 yen of the previous fiscal year.

The output of medals, punchcoons, etc., was 512,393 pieces in number, a decrease of over one half, against 1,292,474 pieces of the previous fiscal year. It was due to the fact that a large number of medals, such as the last Census Badge, the medal in commemoration of the World War, the Victory Medal, were manufactured in the previous fiscal year, while in the fiscal year 1921-22 only the medal commemorating the last census was struck.

On the 4th of April, 1921, a meeting in celebration of the jubilee of this mint was held, honored with the presence of many distinguished officials and business men, and on that occasion Dr. Koga, Chief Assayer, and 116 others who had for many continuous years rendered services to the mint, were marked for special mention.

As an amusing feature I desire to mention: The construction of bath-rooms planned in the previous fiscal year having been completed, the old method of inspection hitherto imposed upon the employes in this mint on their going in and out was abolished, and a new one, consisting in giving them a hot bath when they leave work, was adopted.

The report (a compliment by the Director, K. Tago) is highly interesting, with much valuable information from the various departments in its mint.

J. deL.

PREMIUM ASKED FOR \$2.50 GOLD PIECES.

Press reports state that there was a brisk demand for \$2.50 gold coins for Christmas presents at banks throughout the country and that premiums ranging as high as \$3 were asked for the coins. Even at this price there were few to be obtained. There has been no coinage of this denomination since 1915. In that year, besides the usual number coined for circulation, 10,000 pieces of special design were struck for the Pan-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. All \$2.50 gold coins in fine or uncirculated condition now command a slight premium, which will advance with time.

COINAGE FOR DECEMBER, 1922.

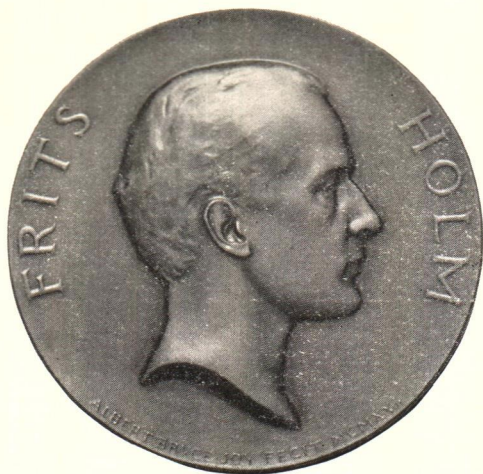
Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during December, 1922, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Standard Dollars, 13,480,000.

THE HOLM-NESTORIAN MEMORIAL MEDAL.

In the December, 1922, issue of THE NUMISMATIST we printed a short article about this new medal, modelled by the octogenarian English artist, Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy, and commemorating the famous Holm-Nestorian Expedition into the far interior of China.

We are glad to illustrate this medal in this issue.



The 2½-inch medal, which has been deposited in the British Museum, the Royal Numismatic Society and the American Numismatic Society's museum in New York city, as well as in other appropriate centres, has been pronounced "one of the most exquisite medals" that a distinguished recipient had ever seen.

The Danish inscription on the reverse of the medal reads: "In Memory of the Holm-Nestorian Expedition to Sian-fu, Shensi, N. W. China, 1907-08," while the nine Chinese ideographs form the title over the ancient Nestorian inscription of A. D. 781.

TWO ISSUES BY NEWMAN, INC., WITH DESIGNS BY KILENYI.

Two new specimens of medallic art have recently been issued by the firm of J. F. Newman, Inc., of New York City. (Specimens from J. deLagerberg, East Orange, N. J.)

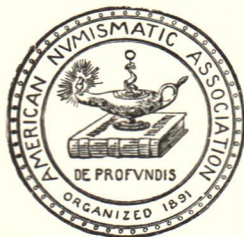


One is a plaque for the Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity, designed by Julio Kilenyi, of New York City, and is the fraternity's medallion for distinguished service for members of the sorority who have done some unusually meritorious act. The first awards were made to those who were in war work. On the obverse appears Juno (or Hera), who is considered by the sorority as their protectress. She holds the lamp of learning in her left hand, and the end of a wreath of laurel in the other hand. The peacock, which was Juno's favorite bird, is holding up the other end of the laurel wreath. On the reverse is the coat-of-arms of the sorority.



The other is a particularly attractive and well-executed design, also by Kilenyi. It is an issue for the Borough of Cranford, N. J., to be awarded each year to the person or persons who perform the act considered of greatest civic merit in the Borough of Cranford. On the obverse is a figure of Victory holding a scroll and laurel wreath. On the reverse is a scene characteristic of the borough, showing the river, with its background of trees, and the Borough Clubhouse in the distance.

Both specimens are struck in light bronze metal, and are the size of illustrations.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The admission fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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SORENSEN, M.—**Iowa**—405 E. Ave. West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
SNOW, JOHN H.—**Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas**—5650 Vernon St., St. Louis, Mo.
THORSON, N. T.—**Nebraska**—Omaha, Neb.
TUTHILL, LUTHER B.—**North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia**—South Creek, N. C.
WOOD, JOHN A.—**Ontario**—165 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
YODER, ALBERT H.—**North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana**—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
ZUG, JOHN.—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted February 1, 1923.

- 2469 M. Wilkinson, care the Gibson House, Crestline, Ohio.
 2470 Henry L. Auger, 384 Ontario East, Montreal, Canada.
 2471 Fred W. Sadenwater, 208 Walker St., Michigan City, Ind.
 2472 Charles M. French, 24 Cherry St., Collingsdale, Pa.
 2473 Carlos A. A. Johnstone, 171 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 2474 Arthur Leonard, 1215 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Canada.
 2475 W. B. Foster, 4500 Fourteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 2476 Rev. Thos. P. Durkin, 1403 Jackson St., Scranton, Pa.
 2477 James U. Gillespie, Box 51, Punxsutawney, Pa.
 2478 Wm. F. Miller, Box 471, West Point, Va.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to January 20, 1923. If no objections are received prior to March 1, 1923, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the March issue.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Augustus G. Hinrichs (Modern), 22 N. Main St., Pittston, Pa.	Farran Zerbe Moritz Wormser
Asa L. Orcutt (American), 342 Valley Brook Ave., Lyndhurst, N. J.	Reeves D. Batten Oscar Bredenbek
G. M. Lauridsen (Coins of the World), Washington State Bank, Port Angeles, Wash.	O. P. Eklund J. deLagerberg
Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 994, City Hall Sta., New York City.....	Moritz Wormser J. M. Swanson
The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	F. D. Langenheim Moritz Wormser
J. D. Lefebure (Canadian and General), 434a Panet St., Montreal, Canada	L. A. Renaud Ludger Gravel
J. E. Churchwell (Coins of Latin America), 27 Harrison Ave., Oklahoma City, Okla.	Waldo C. Moore E. Vernon Moore
Nelson C. Emery (General), Route 1, Benton Harbor, Mich.	J. M. Swanson H. F. Hughes
Louis Quarto Vecchi, 4-6 Phoenix St., Canandaigua, N. Y.	J. M. Swanson
C. W. Kissinger (U. S. Gold Coins and Currency), 46 North Sixth St., Reading, Pa.	Moritz Wormser J. M. Swanson

Changes of Address.

LeRoy Fishburne, from 1484 Fulton St., to 1236 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 George E. Baldwin, from Middleboro, Mass., to 420 Main St., Melrose, Mass.
 James Bailey, from 71 Robbins St., to 45 Colley St., Waterbury, Conn.
 F. Ries, from Richmond, Va., to 159 Key Ave., Elm Grove, W. Va.
 Edward E. Cruthers, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to McKeesport, Pa.

J. M. SWANSON, General Secretary.

57 West 37th St., New York City, January 20, 1923.

CORRECTIONS.

In the notice in last month's issue announcing the death of George H. Peters, late of Connellsville, Pa., it was stated that he was a veteran of the Civil War. This was in error. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War. Mr. Peters is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

Due to a misunderstanding, the names of the endorsers of the application of W. F. Miller, West Point, Va., in last month's issue should have been B. Max Mehl and W. G. Waring, instead of Messrs. Duffield and Eklund.

NO 1922 SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINS, EVEN FOR COLLECTORS.

An effort was made during December last by President Wormser of the A. N. A. to have the Mint authorities strike sufficient sets of subsidiary silver coins dated 1922, in proof or otherwise, to supply the demands of collectors of United States coins, in order that the series of dates might remain unbroken. No subsidiary silver coins dated 1922 have been struck. The following correspondence will show that President Wormser's efforts were unsuccessful:

December 16th, 1922.

Mr. F. E. Scobey, Director of the Mint,

Care Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.:

My dear Sir—Several of our members have noted with great regret the fact, as stated in press reports, that during 1922 no silver coins have been or will be coined at the Mint. You probably are familiar with the fact that collecting of United States coins is widespread among American numismatists and that it is the ambition of a great many collectors to have in their collections unbroken series of the various dates of the United States coinages.

One of our members writes that from the collector's point of view it will prove quite a loss not to be able to continue the dates in rotation and that he, with many other collectors, would like to order a quantity of each of the dollar, fifty-cent, twenty-five-cent and ten-cent pieces dated 1922, if struck off and sold to members of our Association and other collectors interested in them. We are quite sure that collectors would be willing to pay a sufficient premium over the face value to pay for the cost of distribution, and the Government would furthermore be the gainer, as these coins would be absorbed into collections permanently and would not again be presented for payment and would stay out of circulation. Our Association would greatly appreciate it if you could do something toward supplying the demand for these coins among collectors by having a limited number of proof sets struck for the year 1922, and I should greatly appreciate your favorable reply.

Our Association would be glad to give due publicity to the striking of such proof sets for the benefit of collectors, through our magazine, *THE NUMISMATIST*, which is issued monthly and which reaches about 1000 collectors in our country and abroad.

Yours respectfully,

MORITZ WORMSER,

President, American Numismatic Association.

Treasury Department, Washington.

December 27, 1922.

Mr. Moritz Wormser, President,

The American Numismatic Association,

95 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—The Director of the Mint has instructed me to tell you that he has given careful consideration to your recent letter proposing the issue of subsidiary silver coins bearing the date 1922, and to express his regret that on account of the large amount of subsidiary silver coins of all denominations now in the Treasury, for which there is no demand, he does not feel justified in having an additional stock manufactured.

Respectfully,

(Signed) M. M. O'REILLY,

Acting Director of the Mint.

REPORTING DEATHS OF A. N. A. MEMBERS.

It sometimes happens that the death of an A. N. A. member will occur and that no report of it will be made to the General Secretary or *THE NUMISMATIST* for several weeks, or even months, afterward. This is one of the duties of the District Secretaries, and they should promptly report the death of any member in their territory, giving all available details, or the name and address of some one who can furnish them. A request is also made of all members of the A. N. A. to furnish such information, as in many cases it may escape the notice of the District Secretary. The majority of

our members are men of considerable local prominence, and their deaths are usually reported through the local press. It is only through the co-operation of the District Secretaries or other members in this matter that such deaths can be properly recorded and suitable obituary notices prepared for *THE NUMISMATIST*.

MR. AND MRS. BOYER SEND GREETINGS.

Former General Secretary Alden S. Boyer and Mrs. Boyer, who are spending some time in France, send greetings to A. N. A. members. A card recently received from them says:

"This year our Christmas and New Year's will be spent down in Southern France, where the sun is shining and roses and olive trees are everywhere. We are now at Grasse, in the 'Alps by the Sea.' Grasse is a small city of 13,000 people, but it is known the world over, for from here come the expensive essential oils and flower absolute oils that are used to make perfumes. Can you imagine 1,000,000 pounds of roses? Well, that many (and more) are grown at Grasse every year in order that one drop of the precious 'attar of roses' may be extracted from each 30 roses. We send our best wishes to you and the compliments of the season."

TWO BOSTON NUMISMATISTS TAKE PLEASURE TRIPS.

On January 20, Dr. Malcolm Storer, secretary of the Boston Numismatic Society, and daughter sailed from New York for a cruise around the world, with a special visit to Constantinople, the Near East and Egypt. The principal object of the cruise is recreation and sightseeing, but we imagine the Doctor will combine a numismatic quest with it and will come back with a number of naval medals to add to his collection.

On the same day Frank H. Shumway, of Boston, First Vice-President of the A. N. A., accompanied by Mrs. Shumway, sailed from New York for a month's cruise among the West Indies. Years ago these islands were very fertile fields for the numismatist to graze in, and if anything worth while has been left there, Frank can be relied on to find it. He has promised to give the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* an account of their trip.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIST'S FIRM VICTIM OF HOLD-UP.

On Thursday, January 18, the firm of Candee, Smith and Howland, dealers in building supplies at Twenty-sixth street and East River, New York city, of which Elliott Smith, a member of the A. N. A., is a member, was the victim of a hold-up at its office, in which the bandits secured about \$850 and escaped. The employees were being paid off at the time, and four bandits entered the office, threatening to kill anyone who attempted to leave or resist them. They gathered up the pay envelopes and escaped in a waiting car, which struck and killed an eight-year-old girl in the getaway. Mr. Smith was seated in the rear office when the hold-up occurred.

Obituary.

DR. WILLIAM STEPHEN DISBROW.

Dr. William Stephen Disbrow, 151 Orchard street, Newark, N. J., a member of the American Numismatic Association, died December 26, 1922, at the home of his son, Dr. G. Ward Disbrow, of Summit, N. J. He was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage just after eating Christmas dinner. Funeral services were held in the South Park Presbyterian Church on Friday afternoon, December 29. Interment was in Evergreen Cemetery. For two hours prior to the service the body lay in state in the church in order that friends might pay a final tribute.

Besides being a member of several fraternal orders, Dr. Disbrow had been president of the Newark Board of Health and was one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey. He was a professor at the New Jersey College of Pharmacy for 25 years.

At a special joint meeting of the trustees of the Free Public Library and of the Newark Museum Association the following resolutions were adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes of both organizations:

"In the death of Dr. William S. Disbrow the library and the museum and the city of Newark have lost a great benefactor and friend.

"Dr. Disbrow was a born collector with many and varied tastes, and to his interest in collecting was added a love of Newark and a desire to share his treasures with others. His interest in the Public Library and afterward in the museum, of which he was a charter member, a trustee and an honorary member, led him to give to them both many books, pictures and objects of value; but the crowning work of his life was the establishment of a science collection in the library, which afterward became one of the very important divisions of the museum.

"Newark has reason to be proud of its Science Museum, the monumental work of Dr. Disbrow, under whose fostering care it has become an important and valuable collection for the scientific student.

"Dr. Disbrow gave his time and strength without stint to the scientific classifying and arranging of this collection of minerals, economic botany, archaeological specimens and other museum objects. It will be an enduring memorial to his unflagging and tremendous energy and to his devotion to science and education.

"His loss to the library and museum, as well as to the city at large, is incalculable, and the trustees of both institutions with which he has been so closely associated for many years have lost a valued friend and counselor.

"It was unanimously voted that the secretary be instructed to send copies of this joint resolution to Dr. Disbrow's family and to the public press."

During his lifetime Dr. Disbrow had brought together a remarkable collection of coins, paper money, antiques, pottery and scientific, geological, botanical and medical specimens. In 1908 he entered into an agreement with the Newark Museum Association, located in the Free Public Library building, to place the greater part of this collection on public exhibition in their rooms, with the understanding that at his death title to it should pass to the Museum Association. A portion of his collection goes to the Academy of Medicine. He also had a library of about 18,000 volumes.

Dr. Disbrow had been a collector of coins for many years and was one of the oldest members of the American Numismatic Association, his number being 77. He was 61 years of age. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

CAV. CESARE CANESSA.

From the firm of C. & E. Canessa, Naples, Numismatists, we have received the following announcement under date of November, 1922:

"It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Cav. Cesare Canessa, partner and one of the founders of the firm of C. & E. Canessa, in Naples, on the 12th of November, 1922."

MISSING DATES IN THE UNITED STATES COINAGE.

In the Utica Observer-Dispatch of Sunday, January 4, W. H. DeShon, of that city, styled "Utica's Veteran Numismatist," and who is a member of the A. N. A. Publicity Committee, has a lengthy article entitled "U. S. Mints Make Few Coins During Year 1922." The failure of the Mint to strike subsidiary silver and nickel coins dated 1922 inspired Mr. DeShon's article, but it is devoted principally to a summary of the United States coinage since the establishment of the mint, with particular attention paid to the dates or years in which coins of a given denomination were not struck. It contains a great deal of information for the general public and is almost a United States coin catalogue in itself.

Write for Your Home Folks to Read.

The chairmanship of the American Numismatic Association's Publicity Committee has been accepted only after persistent persuasion on the part of our earnest-working President, Moritz Wormser. Reluctance in accepting any organization appointment for service is entirely for the reason that my traveling occupation gives little opportunity for desk application or to keep in communication with co-workers. I do not know that the present Publicity Committee can be more productive than its predecessors, but, with things in doubt, one way to find out is to try the best we can. With this in view the hearty cooperation of committee members is requested and a greater effort for numismatic publicity by our scattered membership is solicited.

Numismatists are ever ready to criticize the general press for inaccurate statements regarding money. There is reason for this as mis-statements are frequent. But how many numismatists will turn their hand to correct a mis-statement, when in doing so they would be giving information, obtain additional publicity for our subject, and at the same time let the erring newspaper know there is a resident who may be called upon for information, and thus open the way for numismatic items of general interest?

A newspaper's stock-in-trade is its white space. It has reason to be selfish with it and is obligated to its readers and advertisers to use it to best advantage. To be welcome to occupy some of that space is to offer something that is news or uncommon information and with a human interest flavor if possible. There is no set rule for law-abiding citizens or their writings to get into print. It is just a little lottery, and sometimes the least worthy draw the big prize. Within my own observation within recent months a carefully prepared good story with good pictures failed to get notice in a certain city, but the same subject projected from that city with a poor snap-shot accompanying inaccurate reading matter was published around the world. The large, varied and worthy exhibits in New York during the A. N. A. Convention received meagre notice in the local papers, and none generally that I know of, but an unpretentious numismatic exhibit in an inland town gets on the Associated Press wire and tours the country, occupying a quarter column space.

As I write there is brought to mind that which always faced me when, now near twenty years ago, I was associated with the editorial rooms of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. ACCURACY, TERSENESS, ACCURACY was always before the writers. That admonition holds good today for all writers in every publication office, excepting those of the scare sheets. Anyone may write about money, but few newspaper copy producers do it accurately beyond its most common aspects. The numismatic collector, unaccustomed writer for publication though he may be, usually can, from his certain knowledge or authorities at hand, correct mis-statements with facts, and in the doing get some publicity for our subject by introducing a reference to the Association, all brief and accurate and in good publication form.

The query columns of local papers may be frequently used to good advantage, both in questions and answers, by such inquiries as: Is there a national (or local) organization of coin collectors? If so, give name and address. What is the address of the American Numismatic Association? What is the best magazine published for collectors of money and medals? What is the largest numismatic organization in the world? What collectors' society has a Federal charter? Can women become members of the American Numismatic Association? Is there a national numismatic organization that holds annual conventions? Where will the next convention of the American Numismatic Association be held, etc.? Should the answer be in doubt or incorrect, follow up by supplying the information.

We should have more general accredited references to our monthly publication. That THE NUMISMATIST is a limited class publication, a general circulation leading to frequent press references is not to be expected; but since it is the best, most widely read and authoritative publication in its class it should have, and efforts should be made for it to receive, more frequent accredited extracts in the general press. With the cooperation of the editor, let us try for this. In most every issue there are original items and pithy comment worthy of republication. Suppose that, with one or more such items marked, copies be sent to press syndicates and publica-

tions as the items may fit, and when there are items that relate to a particular locality, marked copies be sent to the newspapers of that section, the copies so sent to bear a prominent sticker reading "Marked copy. Accredited republication permitted." And when contributors desire their writings to be brought to the attention of their home or any particular papers, addresses should be supplied and the editor requested to send marked copies. "Marked copy" usually gets attention.

In conclusion, lady and fellow numismatists, may the Association have your interest for increased numismatic publicity to the extent that you will watch a little and write a little on our subject for your home folks to read. Marked copies of publications showing your writings all the way during 1923 will be graciously received and have attention if mailed to the undersigned. And, with no Publicity Committee member to be eligible, who knows but what our President or some one else may have an honorarium for the most deserving.

FARRAN ZERBE, Chairman,
A. N. A. Publicity Committee.

Tyrone, Pa., Jan. 10, 1923.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, January 12th, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth avenue, New York City, President Jonathan M. Swanson in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Blake, Boyd, Butler, Frey, Gutttag, Higgins, Imhoff, Kohler, Livingston, Merritt, Miller, Newell, Reilly, Robertson, Valentine, Westervelt, Wood, Wormser and Mrs. Wormser. Mr. C. H. Rembold, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was a welcome visitor.

The minutes of the December meeting were read and approved with a small correction.

Mr. Rembold, the visitor of the evening, expressed his pleasure at being present again after an interval of two years. He gave some very interesting anecdotes of his experiences in traveling through the South and passed some engaging comments relative to American coins in general and Grant Memorial coins in particular.

The exhibits on the subject of the evening, "The Coins of Greece," as well as new acquisitions, were as follows:

By Mr. Newell: 64 tetradrachms, showing the spread of the "Attic" weight system in Italy, Sicily, Macedonia, Thrace, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Phoenicia, Babylonia, Parthia, Bactria, Egypt and Carthage.

By Mr. Wormser: 20 drachmae of Otho, and 5, 10 and 20 drachmae of Georgios I; also, two Salzburg gold medals, one Ottingen gold medal, a four-thaler klippe of Salzburg with City view (unique), 10 ducats of Joh. Casimir, Danzig, and 10 ducats of Sigismund, Lithuania, Poland.

By Mr. Westervelt: Jenny Lind medal as struck by P. T. Barnum in 1850, in lead.

By Mr. Gutttag: German 3-mark commemorative piece in aluminum, "Verfassungstag 11th August 1922."

By Dr. Valentine: An essay of obverse 15c. fractional currency, "Grant and Sherman," with autograph signature of Colby and Spinner.

By Mr. Robertson: An unpublished and perhaps unique die variety of a Swedish 2-mark piece, 1661; a very rare 2-mark piece of 1662, and the rarest of all Swedish copper coins, the ½-ore klippe of 1624.

Mr. Boyd moved, and Mr. Kohler seconded, that the motion, carried at the previous meeting, relative to the amendment to the Constitution "that ex-Presidents of the Club be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee" be rescinded. Carried.

On behalf of the Store Card Committee, Mr. Boyd reported progress and read a letter from Dr. George Hetrich, asking for information as to a store card issued by one "S. Tweet." Mr. Higgins supplemented Mr. Boyd's remarks by mentioning that those members interested in store cards might be pleased to know that Mr. L. Proudfoot, Woolworth Building, New York City, has a practically complete set of New York City directories and would undoubtedly be glad to facilitate reference thereto.

The Secretary reported having received a letter from Mr. Enrique Vincke, of Barcelona, Spain, stating that he had a collection of Spanish coins from the Iberian times to the present, comprising between 3000 and 4000 different specimens. It is Mr. Vincke's intention to have the collection photographed on his return home and has promised to present a copy to the Club.

The Executive Committee, through its chairman, Mr. Blake, announced that the topic of the evening for the February meeting would be "Your Favorite Washington and Lincoln Items."

The President announced that Mr. Boyd had been appointed Curator for the year. In connection with that officer's duties the Secretary was instructed to communicate with previous officers and compile a list of Club property in their possession.

Dr. Valentine suggested that, in consideration of the approaching celebration of the 300th anniversary of the purchase of Manhattan Island, the subject of the Club meeting on the date nearest such celebration be "Coins of the Locality and Period." This suggestion was referred to the Executive Committee for its consideration.

Mr. Guttag spoke on the possibilities of facilitating the interchange of numismatic books between members, and a most interesting general discussion of the matter followed.

Mr. Higgins gave a very convincing discourse on the possible origin of certain designs borne by ancient Greek coins, and the relation of the zodiacal and constellar signs thereon to the births of the code. His remarks, supported by a number of splendid drawings, which proved that Mr. Higgins was a draftsman of no mean skill, were most warmly received.

On motion made and carried the meeting was adjourned.—THOS. S. MILLER, Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The forty-sixth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held in Room 1405, Hartford Building, Chicago, Wednesday, December 6, 1922. Those present were Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Josephson, Messrs. Bohrisch, Brown, Davis, Falk, Hoogenboom, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Dr. Luttenberger, Sternberg, Strubinger and Wilson. Mr. Edward Nicols was present as a visitor. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Brown.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a very interesting letter from President Boyer, written from Paris.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Alden Scott Boyer.

Vice-President, George F. Brown.

Secretary-Treasurer, R. E. Davis.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Jonas: Very fine second bronze of Jovianus.

By Mrs. Edwards: \$20 legal-tender gold certificate of the series of 1922.

By Mr. Josephson: Stella of 1879, and 40 very fine half dollars of varying dates from 1808 to 1885.

By Mr. Davis: A collection of political medals and campaign tokens dating from Jackson's second administration to the Hayes campaign.

By Mr. Falk: Russian coins in copper and silver, dated from 1801 to 1897, in all denominations from half kopeck to one ruble.

By Mr. Wilson: Russian five-ruble piece in gold, an engraved badge of the Allied Bazaar, and a collection of English copper coins varying in size from a twopenny cartwheel of George III to a one-eighth farthing piece of Victoria.

By Mr. Brown: One and a half reis of Alfonso V of Portugal; five-pennia, 1918, of Finland, struck by the Communists; 6¼ centimes, 1850, of Haiti, bearing the bust of Faustin as Emperor.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The forty-seventh meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held January 3, 1923, in Room 1405, Hartford Building, Chicago. Those present were Mrs. Davis, Messrs. Arnold, Bohrisch, Davis, DeCou, Dunham, Falk, Hoogenboom, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Lawless, Sarett, Sternberg, Strubinger, and Wilson. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Lawless.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

The Secretary's report for the past year showed a total attendance of 240,

an average of 20 for each meeting. Seven members were present ten or more meetings and sixteen were present eight or more meetings. During the year six local and eight non-resident members were admitted to membership, one member resigned, and one was lost by death. The total membership is 108, of which 72 are resident members, and 36 are non-residents.

The exhibits were as follows:

A set of the copper coins of Guernsey, and four ducats in gold of Austria, dated 1915.

By Mr. Jonas: Two medals by Karl Goetz, one commemorating the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, and one struck in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Luther; also a very rare silver medal by Dadler, struck in 1626, bearing on the obverse a view of the city of Dresden, with storks above, and on the reverse a Roman matron feeding her father from the breast.

By Mr. Bohrsch: Thirty-four pieces of necessity money from cities in Silesia. Sixteen cities were represented.

By Mr. Davis: Shillings showing the various types issued by the four Georges, and counterstamped fifths of a Spanish dollar issued by Curacao.

By Mr. Dunham: Several strings of wampum of various types, cowrie shell money, Japanese bean money, and a very fine copy of a tetradrachm of Syracuse, by Kimon.

By Mr. DeCou: Medal of John Ericsson, and several World's Fair medals.

By Mr. Lawless: Very fine tetradrachm of Amyntas.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The fourteenth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, December 13th, at Weber's Restaurant, President Marcuson presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Marcuson, Novak, Issitt, Joers, Freeman, Gregg, Clark, Cathcart, Bickford, Fisher, Pombsky and Bartlett.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The resolution proposed at the November meeting was adopted.

Mr. Theodore Hamilton, 1760 East 90th St., presented his application for membership.

The club entertained as guest Mr. Harper, chief of the United States Secret Service Department, and his assistant, Mr. Wood, who gave some interesting talks on money, both good and bad, as seen from the point of view of the Secret Service Department. He pointed out the identification marks between good and bad money and recited a number of anecdotes in connection with running down some nationally known counterfeiters.

Mr. P. C. Clark exhibited about 100 varieties of pattern coins, included in which are a number of great rarities.

Mr. Bartlett exhibited a number of Canadian tokens.

Mr. Pombsky exhibited a Guard of Honor Medal to commemorate Joffre's visit to New York on May 11th, 1917; also a silver medal of the list of Senators and Representatives who voted against the declaration of war. He also exhibited illustrations of British coins, illuminated, dated 1855, by Henry Noel Humphreys, the cover of which is hand engraved.

Mr. Marcuson exhibited three Japanese coins, "Zodiac"; one incused cent, and an 1818 English penny struck over one of George III.

Mr. Clark will write a paper on pattern coins.

Dr. Gregg and Mr. Bickford will write a paper on fractional currency.

Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 88th monthly meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held November 28th at 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco, Vice-President Chas. B. Turrill presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Mohr, Hill, Goodman, Kraft, Turrill, Sherow, Piercy and Twitchell.

A proposition to secure a new meeting place led to a discussion, but no decision was reached on account of small attendance.

The topic of the evening was "Medals." There was a large display, each member discussing his exhibit. The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Mohr: Large medal in white enamel and one in bronze commemorating an agricultural exhibit in Stuttgart in 1835; one in silver and one in bronze commemorating a centennial exhibit in Berlin, 1786-1886; one

in silver commemorating the St. Louis Exposition; bronze war medals of Emperor William I and Paul Krueger; one dated 1685, commemorating the Battle of Gran; one in silver commemorating a shooting festival in honor of Emperor William I; one in brass advocating a "Safe and Sane July 4th"; one in bronze advocating a proposition to build canals in France in 1818; three small medals in silver, one of the Duke of Saxe-Wiemar, 1710; coronation of Charles VI and Henry of Saxony; one in bronze of Cardinal Richelieu, founder of the Academy of France; one in bronze commemorating a gymnastic festival held in Lucerne in 1888.

By Mr. Twitchell: Medal of white metal of Cyrus Field commemorating the laying of the Atlantic Cable; bronze medal commemorating the birth of Napoleon II, King of Rome and his son; medal in white metal commemorating the coronation of Queen Victoria; medal in brass, Czar Alexander, commemorating the third industrial exposition at Kiev, in 1882; small bronze medal commemorating the erection of a monument to George Washington at Baltimore; bronze medal of John Milton, the poet; medal in white metal commemorating the abolition of slavery in Great Britain; medal in white metal commemorating the first-born of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert; bronze medal commemorating the return of the remains of Napoleon to Paris; bronze medal of Myles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter.

By Mr. Kraft: Medal in bronze commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

By Mr. Goodman: Medal in brass commemorating the World's Cotton Conference at New Orleans, 1919.

By Mr. Turrill: Bronze medal of award, Centennial Exposition; medal of the Pan-Pacific Exposition; bronze plaque, 39th National Encampment at Denver, September, 1905, G. A. R.; medal in bronze commemorating the 400th anniversary of the Landing of Columbus.

By Mr. Sherow: A Lincoln penny struck in silver about the size of a dime. (Coin had been tested).

Subject selected for next meeting: "Gold Coins."

Meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.—LOUIS GOODMAN, Secretary pro tem.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 89th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held Tuesday evening, December 26th, 1922, at 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco. Members present: Messrs. Charlot, Goodman, Kraft, Mohr, Rausch, Turrill, Twitchell, West and Brandon. Guest present, Dr. A. T. Leonard. Vice-President Turrill presided.

After the usual business had been concluded exhibits were in order. The topic chosen for this evening was "Gold Coins," and quite a number of specimens were shown by several of the members present, ranging from 2000 B. C. to the present time. The most noticeable of the exhibits were as follows:

Louis Goodman showed \$3, 1854; dollars of 1852, 1854, and 1873, uncirculated; \$20, 1858, San Francisco mint, fine; \$2.50, 1843, O mint, fine; \$5, 1834, without motto, fine; \$10, 1841, fine; 20 marks, German Empire, 1873 (B), Hanover mint; 5 marks, German Empire, 1878 (A), Berlin mint; 10 marks, Wurttemberg, 1903 (F), Stuttgart mint; Philippines, 1 peso, 1867; ¼ scudo, Spain, 1788, and 4 scudos, Spain, 1787, both struck for Mexico; Colombian Republic, peso, 1826 (Bogota); Russia, 5 roubles of Alexander III, 1890; Republic of Batavia, ½ rijder (7 G.), 1763; sovereign, Sydney mint, Australia, 1861 (pure gold?); sovereign, 1878, mint mark M (Melbourne); Newfoundland, \$2, 1882 H (Birmingham). All the foregoing were in extremely fine condition.

Mr. Wm. Kraft showed Macedonian half stater of Alexander the Great in fine condition.

Chas. B. Turrill showed California gold dollar (octagon), 1853, fine; proof dollar, 1878; McKinley dollar, 1903, uncirculated; P.-P. I. E. \$2.50, 1915; Lewis and Clark dollars 1904 and 1905; and P.-P. I. E. dollar 1915, the tenth specimen to be struck (certificate of authenticity accompanied this specimen). All these pieces were in uncirculated condition.

The topic for next meeting will be a paper on the "History of the Bank of England," by Mr. Louis Goodman.

Meeting adjourned.—BASIL BRANDON, Secretary-Treasurer.

ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.—A successful year in all its activities was recorded when members of the Anti-

quarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal gathered in the Chateau de Ramezay for the 60th annual meeting. Dr. W. D. Lighthall, in his presidential address, reminded the members that the present year began with a unique celebration—the banquet on the Fete des Rois. The members, said he, would long remember the quaint and successful revival of all the ancient customs of that occasion.

Another outstanding event of the year was the purchase of the Robert Wallace McLachlan numismatic collection, the finest and most complete in Canada. This, he said, was due to the energy and ability of Messrs. Ludger Gravel and Louis A. Renaud. "The latter," said Dr. Lighthall, "has spent vast pains on the preparation of suitable cases. The former obtained a special contribution of \$2,000 from the city towards the purchase price. The good disposition of the city authorities must be gratefully acknowledged, not only in this matter but also in the prospect of a better arrangement of the tenure of the Chateau.

"Some help is expected, too, from the provincial Government in the course of the enlightened policy of the Hon. Athanase David, whose efforts to advance every intellectual cause cannot be too highly commended and the breadth of whose sympathies is appreciated by all sections of the people."

The financial report stated that the year began with a balance on hand of \$465, the total receipts from all sources were \$4,587, with disbursements of \$3,404, leaving a balance in the bank of \$1,649.

Following is the list of officers elected: President, Dr. W. D. Lighthall; vice-presidents, Messrs. Ludger Gravel, Victor Morin, E. Massicotte, S. M. Baylis, Geo. H. Wyrley Birch, R. W. McLachlan; treasurer, Mr. Pemberton Smith; curator, Mr. P. O. Tremblay; recording secretary, Mr. R. Allan Phillips; corresponding secretary, Mr. M. B. de LaBruere; members of council, Messrs. Edgar Garipy, O. M. H. Lapalice, Emile Vaillancourt, S. W. Ewing, Dr. W. H. Atherton, E. S. Wurtele, L. A. Renaud, Lt.-Col. W. E. Lyman and Dr. E. P. Chagnon.

Mr. J. Marley Hay read a paper on "The Menhirs of Brittany," which was illustrated by many of his own paintings.

SWEDISH CORRESPONDING COIN CLUB.—The coinage during the reign of Fredrik I, 1720-1751.—Gold: Ducat, 1720 R, 21 RR, 22 R, 23 RR, 24 RR, 25 RR, 27 RR, 28 R, 29 RR, 31 RR, 32 RRR, 34 RR, 35 R, 37 RR, 38, 39 R, 40 R, 41 R, 42 RR, 43 R, 44, 45, 46, 47 R; struck of East Indian gold, to the right of the shield on the rev. the rising sun, 1738 R, 46, 48, 49 RR, 50 RR; struck in native gold, a small shield in the exergue: 1741 RRR, 43 RR, 44 RR, 45 R, 46 RR, 47 R, 50 RRR; half ducat, 1735, 38; native gold, 1741 RR, 46 R, 47 R; quarter ducat, 1730, 33, 40. Silver: Double riksdaler, 1727 RR; struck from riksdaler dies, of double thickness, 1723 RRR; riksdaler, 1721, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 R, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50; struck from half riksdaler dies, of double thickness, 1723 RRR; $\frac{1}{2}$ riksdaler, 1723, 24, 26, 33 RR, 34, 36, 50; struck from $\frac{1}{4}$ riksdaler dies, of double thickness, 1723 RRR; $\frac{1}{4}$ riksdaler, 1723, 24, 26, 36, 48, 50; 4 mark, 1720 R, 32 R, 37, 38 R; 2 mark, 1720 R, 21, 22, 31, 32, 33 RR, 36, 37; mark, 1720 R, 21; 10 ore, 1739, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 RR, 45, 50 R, 51; 5 ore, 1722, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 R, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 R, 51; 1 ore, 1720, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50. Copper: 2 ore S. M., 1743, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50; 1 ore S. M., 1730, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ ore S. M., 1720, 21; 1 ore K. M., 1720, 21, 24, 25, 26, 46 R, 49, 50.

Major variations: Riksdaler, 1727 and 1731, have the King's and Queen's portraits on the obverse; riksdaler, 1748, has a variety dated April 17; reverse, same variety of the $\frac{1}{4}$ riksdaler 1748; 1 ore S. M., 1737, has a rare variety, struck at Stockholm, on which the upper strokes of the letters "F" have a double curve resembling the script-letter "C." Many minor variations, especially of the 5 and 1 ore in silver and all the copper issues, except 1 ore K. M. 1746.

To all who have shown their interest in this Corresponding Club I extend a heartfelt, although belated, Happy New Year, and hope that their interest will be continued this year with renewed fervor.—ROBERT ROBERTSON, 140 33rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The 242nd meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum Tuesday evening, December 19, 1922, at 8.30 P. M., President Gillette in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Gillette, Borradaile, Sunday, Plumb, Bauer, Horner, Amberg, Kaufman, Kolb, Woodbury, Lange and Dr. French.

The membership committee presented the application of K. O. Draudt for action, and he was elected a member of the Association.

Moved that the Association present the Secretary's stenographer with \$5 for her services. Carried.

Moved that the bill of \$1.50 for return cards used at the time of the joint outing be paid. Carried.

The annual report of the Treasurer was read and approved. It was moved and carried that the treasurer's report be accepted and placed on file. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Borradaile for his very efficient work of the past.

There being no other business to come before the meeting, the election of officers for 1923 was held. Upon motion the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for all the nominees. Carried. As a result the following nominees were elected officers for 1923:

President, Mr. C. T. Borradaile.

Vice-President, Mr. W. F. Sunday.

Secretary, Mr. J. B. Gilman.

Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Horner.

It was moved and carried that the Secretary notify the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co. of the election of Mr. Horner as treasurer.

Loaned: By Mr. Gillette, a rare eight daler piece of Swedish plate money, weight 42 pounds. Three are only a few of this denomination in the United States. Also, a very rare silver medallion of Austria, dated 1683, in perfect condition.

The exhibits were as follows:

Proofs of the 1922 Anniversary Medal were passed around for the inspection and approval of the members, all of whom agreed the work was excellent and the likeness exceptionally good.

By Mr. Bauer: Some very fine pieces from recent sales, among which were some Greek coins in wonderful condition.

By Mr. Kaufman: A number of three-mark pieces struck in aluminum, also sets of porcelain, leather, silk and paper money recently issued in Germany.

By Dr. French: A U. S. cent, dated 1798, Doughty 110, about uncirculated, with a nice glossy surface.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, January 2, 1923.—WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The Society held its annual meeting, after dining at the Hotel Bellevue, on Friday, January 11, 1923, the President, Mr. H. L. Wheeler, in the chair, and present Messrs. Stafford, Perry, Davis, Shepardson, J. H. Storer, C. W. Morse, Faelten, Willey, Joy, Comstock, Tilden, Shumway, M. Storer, and as guest, Mr. A. C. Bain.

The report of the Treasurer showed a comfortable balance on hand and certain investments.

The officers for the coming year will be: President, Mr. H. L. Wheeler; vice-president and curator, Mr. Fred Joy; treasurer, Mr. W. O. Comstock; secretary, Dr. Malcolm Storer, 302 Beacon St., Boston.

Mr. Andrew C. Bain was elected to active membership.

Mr. Davis showed a Gold Star of the Lodge of Odd Fellows at Fall River, silver jetons of the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Comité d'Escompte of 1830 and the Royal Insurance Company.

Mr. Tilden showed the medal of the Union League of Philadelphia, with plain reverse; a silver medal of the Howe School, Billerica, Mass., and a cent of 1824 with struck bust of Washington on one side and Lafayette on the other.

Mr. Comstock showed a cent of 1841 with the U under the eighth star (not in McGirk) and a Soldiers and Sailors' medalet sold at recent Boston fairs.

Mr. Wheeler showed the medal of the 175th anniversary of the Redwood Library, at Newport, R. I.

Dr. Storer showed an apparently undescribed Lincoln-Merriam combination: Obverse, ABRAHAM LINCOLN BORN FEB 12. 1909. Bust to right. Below, MERRIAM. Reverse, MADE FROM COPPER TAKEN FROM THE RUINS OF THE TURPENTINE WORKS NEWBERN N. C. Copper.—MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

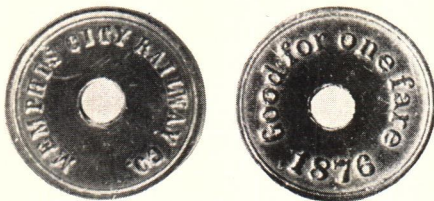
FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Greek Government has awarded its highest civilian honor, the Golden Cross of St. Xavier, and the highest war honor, the Medal of Military Merit, to Asa K. Jennings, of Utica, N. Y., for his work with the Near East Relief in directing the evacuation of 500,000 refugees from Asia Minor. This is the first time in history that both medals have been awarded simultaneously to the same person. The Greek Government also has asked the United States to permit it to award the Medal of Military Merit to the commanding officers of the twelve American destroyers which assisted in the evacuation.

J. deL.

A YELLOW FEVER MEMORIAL STREET CAR TOKEN.

Many years ago the street car company of Memphis, Tenn., used a round car token about the size of our present five cent piece. These tokens were made of hard red rubber or fibre. During the year of 1876 there was an epidemic of yellow fever in the city and thousands of persons died from its effect.



As a memorial to the many persons who had been stricken the street car company issued its tokens in hard black rubber or fibre instead of red. The above illustration was taken from one of the black tokens, which has been preserved by a resident of that city as a memento of the plague.

Washington, D. C., January 13, 1923.

F. E. H.

A. N. S. MONOGRAPH NO. 15.

"A Contribution to Tarentine Numismatics" is the title of No. 15 of the series of Numismatic Notes and Monographs being issued by the American Numismatic Society, New York City. The author is Michael P. Vlasto, of Marseilles, France.

This number is easily the largest of the series so far issued, containing 234 pages of text and 13 double-page plates. It is a thorough treatment of the coins of Tarentum, and gives a description and a tentative chronological classification of all known die combinations.

COLLECTION FOR MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

It is announced that the Massachusetts Historical Society has acquired the collection of \$1 and \$2 National Bank notes of Massachusetts National Banks formed by John E. Morse of Hadley, Mass. The collection was purchased by Frank H. Shumway for the Society.

This collection was exhibited by Mr. Morse at the Boston Convention of the A. N. A. in 1921, and is no doubt the most complete of its kind in existence. It represents about 30 years of effort on the part of Mr. Morse.

Department of Inquiries and Replies.

(This department is entirely in the hands of our readers. They are invited to make inquiries on numismatic subjects of general interest, and replies for subsequent issues are requested from other readers. Replies should bear the corresponding numbers to the questions. Inquiries as to the value of coins or on other commercial matters cannot be accepted for this department.)

QUESTIONS.

1. When, by whom and why was the eagle chosen as the emblem for use on American money?
N. I. S.
2. Did Russia or any other Government ever use platinum in making coins?
3. How far back can the use of Maundy money be traced?
4. I have three bronze medals which, according to the legends were issued by authority of Congress, presumably in 1899 or about that time. I have never come across them either in collections, descriptions, nor in any publication that has come into my hands. When were they authorized and where made (probably at the Mint here)? The obverse of the three medals is alike. It has a bust of Washington, r. In the field to right of bust, "Washington Monument Association." In the field to left of bust, "Alexandria, Va." Legend, "Struck by Order of Congress to Commemorate the Centenary of Washington's Death." The reverses are different, as follows:
First—Rural scene. Legend, "Washington Foremost Farmer of His Day."
Second—Ancient fire engine. Legend, "Washington Member of Friendship Fire Co., 1773."
Third—Surveyor's compass. Legend, "Washington Surveyed Alexandria, 1749."
L. (Philadelphia).
5. What book or books would be considered suitable for a collector of German coins?
P. (Kansas).

AUTHORITY FOR THE RECENT SYRIAN AND MOROCCO COINS.

Regarding the recent issues of coins of Mediterranean coast countries, referred to in last month's issue, the following information is now available:

No fundamental change was made during the year 1921 in the monetary system of the States of Syria and Libau placed under a French mandate. To complete the system, the Bank of Syria has been authorized to put in circulation nickel coins of one-half Syrian piaster to replace the entirely depreciated Turkish coins, which have almost disappeared from circulation in many places. The Turkish gold and silver coins continue to circulate in the regions of Damas and Alexandretta; but the silver coins (mejidie), whose importation is forbidden, are in disfavor.

The paper money, called Hassan peseta and issued by the State Bank of Morocco, has been withdrawn from circulation, and demonetized beginning from May 20. The Bank of Morocco has been authorized to issue, in replacement of this money, a Moor franc, being legal tender only in Morocco. The Hassane pesetas were bought up by the State Bank at the rate of 2 francs per peseta.

NEW COINAGE FOR ICELAND.

According to "Bien," December 15, 1922, Iceland, an independent state under the patronage of Denmark, has secured its new coinage from the Danish Mint in Copenhagen. The coins are from the design of Gunnar Jensen, medallist, and are struck in nickel. Up to the present 300,000 25-ore pieces and an equal number of 10-ore pieces have been delivered to Iceland. The obverse has a crowned shield with a cross and the date, 1922. On the sides of the shield are the letters "C. X. R." Under the letters to the left are Mint Master H. C. Nielsen's initials, and to the right the medallist's mark, a heart, and "G. J."

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

CONDITION OF THE COLLECTION AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Referring to the death of Dr. Comparette and the condition of the collection in the Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia, the annual report of the Director of the Mint says:

"Owing to the sudden passing away on July 3, 1922, of the curator of the numismatic collection, Dr. Louis T. Comparette, definite report of the progress in this line during the past year is not available. Dr. Comparette had commenced and was far advanced in the work of collecting from all parts of the United States specimens of medals awarded to returned soldiers. It was his intention to gather as complete a collection of these medals as could be had, and it is anticipated that this work will be carried on by his successor. Dr. Comparette assumed the duties of curator in 1905, and during the 17 years of his incumbency materially improved the collection in both number of pieces and in acquisition of those having historical and numismatic value. While the numismatic collection had its inception in 1838, Dr. Comparette was its first formally recognized curator.

"Visitors to the mints for the purpose of witnessing the coining processes were admitted during only a portion of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, those visiting the Philadelphia Mint since April 1, 1922, totaling 10,250."

CHINESE PAPER MONEY.

Paper money is said to have had its origin in China in the year 806, when the Government issued it to relieve a financial stringency, receiving coin in return, which enabled it to pay off outstanding obligations. In the museum of St. John's College in Shanghai is a paper bill worth 1,000 cash, the equivalent of 50 cents American money, which was issued by the first Ming Emperor (Hung-wu A. D. 1368-1399.) It is nearly two feet long and one foot wide, printed on mulberry bark paper, and is a dark slate color. —The Argonaut.

MRS. WALTER GIBB PRESENTED FRENCH MEDAL.

The Medaille d'Honneur of the French Republic was awarded to Mrs. Walter Gibb, of New York City, at a luncheon given in her honor at the Hamilton Club, in Brooklyn, by Senator William M. Calder. The medal was bestowed upon Mrs. Gibb in recognition of her services as chairman of the National League of Women's Service, Kings County Division, during the war. Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General at New York City, pinned the medal on Mrs. Gibb. Mrs. Gibb accepted it, not on behalf of herself, but of the whole organization, she said.

HOLLAND TO HAVE NEW FLORIN.

The Dutch newspapers state that a new silver florin is to be issued in Holland, with a lower alloy than the florin now in circulation. It is added that 2,200,000 of such florins and 16,000,000 half florins have been minted for the Dutch East Indies. Commenting on the decision for the new coin, the statement is made that the resultant increase of silver florins will make possible the withdrawal of a large amount of silver notes previously in circulation.

THIS IS THE WAY IT USUALLY WORKS.

A quarter-page advertisement, costing \$2.50, was inserted in our December issue. On December 26 the advertiser wrote us as follows:

"My December ad. brought good results. Can't tell how much yet, but at least \$50, mostly on coins. Will send in another soon."

My SALE

HELD ON DECEMBER 12th

Was taken for granted as a
"Usual" Mehl Sale, yet the total
realized at this "Usual" Mehl
Sale was the Unusual amount
of approximately

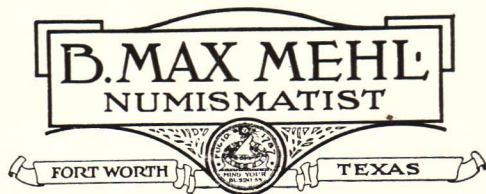
**Eighteen
Thousand
Dollars!**

An amount not to be sneezed at even in these
days of hugeness—especially in Coin Sales.

Nearly 400 bidders were represented and
over 300 Price List orders received to date.

A number of New Records were made! Get
posted. Send \$1.00 for Price List showing
amounts realized for each lot.

If you weren't lucky enough to get the
catalog, send \$2.00 for the catalog and Price
List.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

MY NEXT PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

WILL BE HELD

MARCH 23rd AND 24th, 1923.

Wm. R. McKay Co., Auctioneers,

7 Bosworth Street,

Boston, Mass.

I will offer an exceptionally fine collection of early Gold Quarter Eagles, etc., the property of an Ohio collector, also various other properties.

If you are not on my mailing list, will be pleased to furnish catalogue. Catalogues distributed March 7th.

Consignments solicited for Public Auction.
Terms on application.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN
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Cables: SPINK PICCY LONDON.

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Great Britain's Foremost Numismatists.

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RARE
ENGLISH
COINS.**



**FINE
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Silver Crown Piece of Edward VI, 1553.



Henry VIII Silver Testoon, Debased Coinage.

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THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR,

Published bi-monthly and sent post free to subscribers
all over the world at Five Shillings per annum.

Specimen copy gratis.

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Gold Dollars (small or large)	\$ 3.00
Panama-Pacific \$2½'s	7.50
\$3 Gold Pieces	6.00
\$4 Gold Pieces	120.00
\$20.00 St. Gaudens (1907).....	\$23.00 to 26.00
\$50.00 Panama-Pacifcs (Octagonal or Round)	175.00
Complete Panama-Pacific Set	350.00
Slugs	225.00



We have a large collection of Central and South American Gold, as well as Pioneer and Territorial.

We can also offer all dates of the \$3.00 Gold Pieces except 1875.

Isabella Quarters in lots of one hundred.

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\$2½, \$5 and \$10 Gold Pieces previous to 1834.
Old Style \$2.50's at \$3.00 each.

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COLLECTIONS PURCHASED.**

Recent Price Lists: January, 1922—Numismatic Books.
May, 1921—Greek and Roman Coins. June, 1922—Foreign Gold, Silver and Copper Coins. Sent on request.

"United States Store Cards," by Edgar H. Adams.
1789 to recent years. 75 pp. Paper cover. Postpaid,
\$2.14.

PAMPHLET

Containing biographical sketch of John A. Dix and a copy of his famous telegram containing this sentence:

"If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

This pamphlet contains a description of

19 Varieties of the DIX TOKENS,

Used as cents during the Civil War of 1861-1865.

PRICE, 20 CENTS.

Will pay \$2.00 each for Numbers 17, 18 and 19 of the Dix Tokens.

D. C. WISMER,

Numismatist,

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.

Fellow-Collectors.

Have just issued List No. 7. It contains some 50 pages of good material. Will be pleased to send you a copy on request.

Have For Sale Collection of 10 Var. Leshar Dollars,

Of Victor, Colo.; one V. F., balance
Unc.

Also one, first issue, V. Fair. \$15.00
1 Slusher var., Fair to V. Fair 12.00

Illinois Centennial Half Dollar	...	\$1.40
Alabama Half Dollars, 2 var., each		1.25
Pilgrim Half Dollars, 1920-21, each		1.25
Maine Half Dollars, each		1.25
Three Dollar Gold, V. F.		6.25
Three Dollar Gold, Unc.		7.50
One Dollar Gold, 1889, Unc.		4.20
Liberty Seated Dollars, V. Fine		1.40

Kindly sent want list for anything you can use. Will gladly quote price.

NORMAN SHULTZ,

Box 146,

Colorado Springs,

Colo.

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An Important Collection of
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With those of its States.

Colonial Notes, Old Bank Bills.

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Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper Coins, including the COMMEMORATIVE SERIES, collected by the late

GEORGE H. PETERS,

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Followed by a selection of Military and Naval Decorations.

AT MY RESIDENCE,

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On WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1923.

Catalogues are now ready for distribution to those who apply.

LYMAN H. LOW.

January 17, 1923.

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HALF CENTS,

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Orders from collectors and others for the memorial medal commemorating

THE HOLM-NESTORIAN EXPEDITION TO SIANFU,

in N. W. China, bearing the profile of His Excellency Dr. Frits Holm, G. C. G., and modelled by the English sculptor, Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy, F. R. G. S., at

FIVE DOLLARS FOR BRONZE

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TEN DOLLARS FOR SILVER,

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ROMAN COINS AND
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